

## EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON DEAD

### He Passes Away at His Indiana Home.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

### Several Members of His Former Cabinet Will Act as Honorary Pallbearers.

Bowed midst a universal grief that makes Columbia's self a stricken mourner, cast in tears beneath the old flag at half mast, A sense of glory rouses us, and breaks like song upon sorrowing, and shakes The dew from our drenched eyes that smile at last. In childish pride—as though the great man passed To his most high reward for our poor sakes. Loved of all men—we muse—yet ours he was; Choice of the Nation's mighty brotherhood— Her soldier, statesman, ruler—aye, but then, We knew him—long before the world's applause, And after—as a neighbor, kind and good, Our common friend and fellow citizen. —Indiana's tribute, by James Whitcomb Riley.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President McKinley this morning issued the following proclamation:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 14. To the People of the United States: Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, died yesterday at 4:45 p. m. at his home in Indianapolis. In his death the country has been deprived of one of its dearest citizens. A brilliant soldier in his young manhood, he gained fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of the bar. In the Senate he at once took and retained his rank as an orator and legislator, and in the high office of President he displayed extraordinary gifts as administrator and statesman. In public and private life he set a shining example for his countrymen.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I hereby direct that the flags on the Executive Mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-mast for a period of thirty days; and suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1901, and in the independence of the United States of America 125.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of this proclamation, the flags on every public building in the United States, on every embassy and consulate abroad, at every Army post in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and on every American warship, in whatever quarter of the globe, will fly at half-mast for thirty days.

The United States Supreme Court today, after disposing of the case under argument yesterday, adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the late ex-President Harrison.

### EX-PRESIDENT'S LAST MOMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Former President Benjamin Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a general sinking until the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of the former President's old and tried friends were at the bedside when he passed away.

The General's condition was so bad this morning, after a restless night, that the attending physicians understood that the end could not be far off, and all the bulletins sent out from the sick room were to this effect, so that the family and friends were prepared when the final blow came. The gradual failing of the remarkable strength shown by the patient became more noticeable in the afternoon and a few moments before the end there was an apparent

breakdown on the part of the sufferer as he surrendered to the disease against which he had been bravely battling for so many hours. The change was noticed by the physicians and the relatives and friends who had retired from the sick room to the library below were quickly summoned and reached the bedside of the General before he passed away.

News of the death spread quickly. Word was flashed from the bulletin boards of the newspapers and was thus communicated to the people on their way home. The announcement produced the greatest sorrow, nearly every one having nurtured the hope that General Harrison would recover. In a few moments the flags on all the public buildings and most of the downtown business blocks were hoisted at half-mast and other outward manifestations of mourning were made.

### CHILDREN NOT PRESENT.

None of General Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying father as fast as steam would bear them.

Elizabeth, the little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by her nurse before the end came.

The group at the bedside included Mrs. Harrison, W. H. Miller, Samuel Miller, the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, which General Harrison had attended for so many years; Secretary Tibbets, Drs. Jamieson and Dorsey, Colonel Dan Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate and a close personal friend of the ex-President; Clifford Arlick and the two nurses who have been in constant attendance at the bedside. General Harrison's two sisters and an aunt were also present.

Mrs. Harrison knelt at the right hand side of the bed, her husband's hand grasped in hers, while Dr. Jamieson held the left hand of the dying man, counting the feeble pulse beats. In a few moments after the friends had been summoned to the room the end came. Dr. Jamieson announcing the sad fact. The general silence that fell on the sorrowing watchers by the bedside was broken by the voice of Dr. Haines, raised in prayer, supplicating consolation for the bereaved wife and family, mingled with the sobs of the mourners.

Steps were at once taken to notify the friends and relatives abroad that the end had come. Colonel Ransdell dispatched telegrams to prominent men at the national capital, including the Indiana Senators. Messages to relatives in other cities were also dispatched immediately.

### UNCONSCIOUS FOR HOURS.

General Harrison had been unconscious for hours before his death, the exact time when he passed into a comatose state being hard to determine. The greater part of Tuesday, too, he was in a semi-conscious condition, although he was at times able to recognize those at his bedside.

At that time he recognized and spoke to Mrs. Newcomer, his aunt, who had just reached the home. He also spoke to Mr. Miller, the words being very indistinct, however, only "doctor" and "my lungs" being understood. Almost the last words he uttered were addressed to his wife, of whom he inquired shortly before he became unconscious if the doctors were present.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the whole illness of the General occurred Tuesday before he became unconscious. The General's little daughter, Elizabeth, was brought into the sick room for a few moments to see her father and offered him a small apple pie which she herself had made. General Harrison smiled his recognition of the child and her gift, but the effort to speak was too much and he could do nothing more to express his appreciation.

Today all efforts to arouse the slowly dying man to consciousness failed and he died without a word of recognition to any of the loved ones who surrounded him.

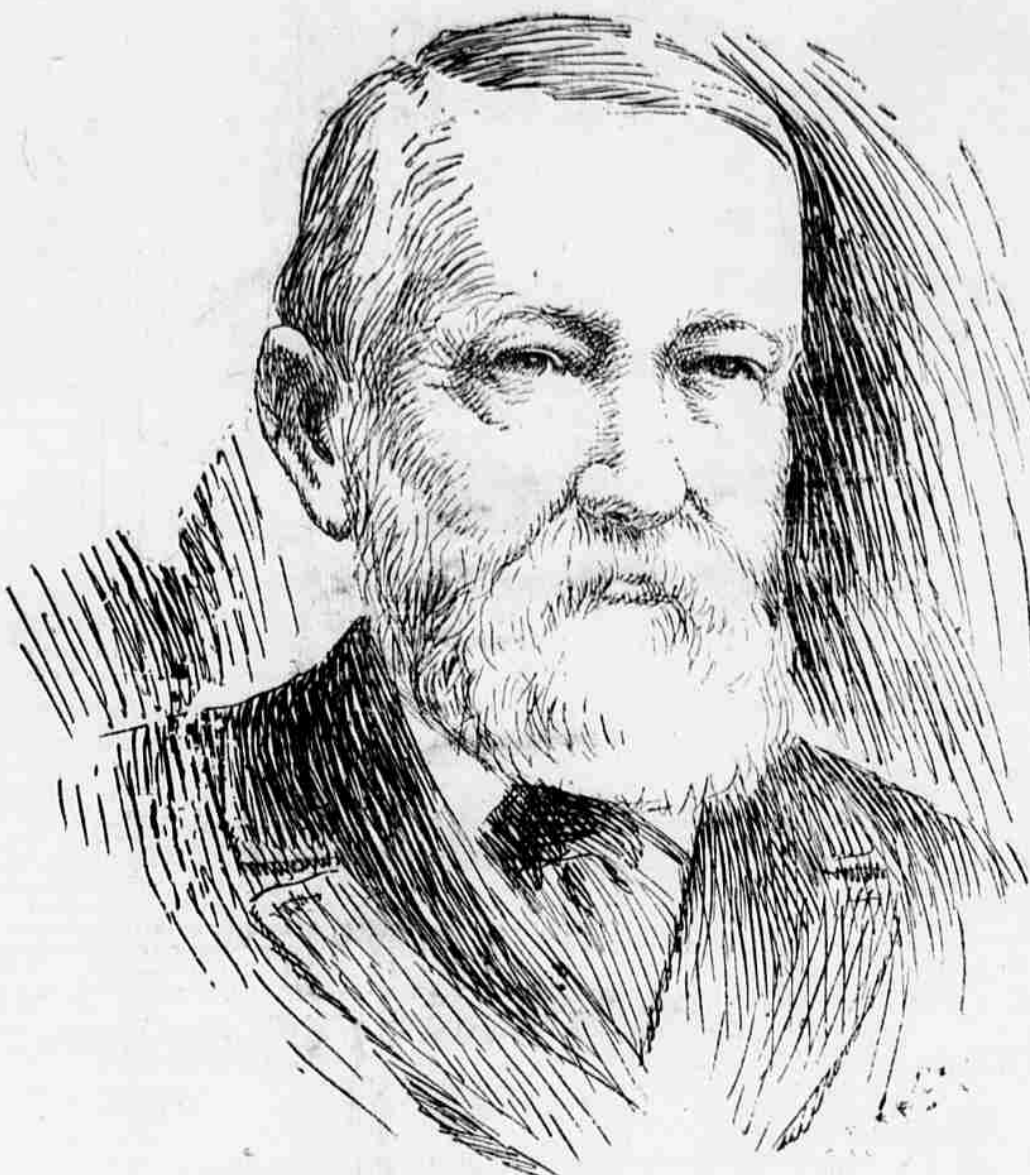
### PITY FOR STRUGGLING BOERS.

From one who was present at the deathbed it is learned that the allegations of cruelty and injustice dealt out by England to the Boers in their struggle for liberty had been a subject of thought in the mind of General Harrison. To his friends he had often spoken of the pity and shame, as he viewed it, that the brave and sturdy farmers of South Africa should be robbed of their country, of all they have in the world, and forced to submit to terrible miseries in resisting the oppressions of a world power.

General Harrison, it is stated, would have liked nothing better than to come out frankly and strongly and say to every one who would hear what he thought of England's alleged cruelty; it was on his mind constantly, but he believed that an ex-President should observe the same proprieties of speech which are observed by a President of the United States. He was at all times careful to say nothing which could be misconstrued or twisted into a seeming disregard for the dignity of the high office which he once held.

In his semi-conscious condition, when the sentinels of discretion and propriety had gone from their posts and the mind of the man was wandering, he began to speak of the Boers and their hopeless struggle for national life. His voice was weak and trembling, his thoughts were not connected, but the

(Continued on Page 4)



THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

## IMPORTANT AID TO VARIED INTERESTS OF HAWAII

### Fish Commissioners Are Coming Here—An Agricultural Experiment Station Assured.

George M. Bowers, Commissioner of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, will send representatives of his department to Hawaii in May or June next who will remain several months and make a thorough investigation of the fisheries of the Islands.

Secretary of the Territory Cooper received a communication in yesterday's mail from the Commissioner in which he stated that the Commission has been directed by Act of Congress, as contained in section 84 of the Act Providing a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, "to examine into the entire subject of fisheries and the laws relating to the fishing rights in the Territory of Hawaii," etc. He states that this inquiry, which has been deferred in the hope that Congress might make adequate financial provision for a thorough investigation, will now be taken up by representatives of the Commission, who will visit the Territory during May or June and remain for some months. They have been instructed to confer with Secretary Cooper immediately upon their arrival.

A large number of pamphlets and reports pertaining to fishes, fishing, fish preservation and fish culture have been sent to Mr. Cooper.

### EXPERIMENT STATION FOR HONOLULU.

Jared G. Smith, chief of the section of seed and plant introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has been appointed as director of the new Experiment Station, and will be here the latter part of April.

In a letter written to Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Hawaiian Islands, dated Washington, March 8, Mr. Smith says: "You will be interested to know that the Secretary has appointed me the director of the new Experiment Station, and I will probably be out in Honolulu in about a month."

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, who was sent out by the Secretary of Agriculture in August of last year to report on the feasibility of establishing an experiment station here, recommended to Secretary Wilson that the station be located on the plot of land behind Lunalilo Home, and running back up into Makiki valley, covering about 500 acres. Dr. Stubbs expected his report would be accepted and his suggestions adopted. Mr. Smith will bring several members of his staff from Washington, while others will be appointed here.

## STEYN ADMITS COMING DEFEAT

LONDON, March 12.—The Times has received the following from Bloemfontein: Boers who have surrendered here say that Steyn in a recent speech at Philippolis, admitted that there was no chance of regaining the country.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News this morning makes the following important statement: "We understand that the Government has greatly amended the unconditional surrender reply. We believe Lord Kitchener has been authorized to offer amnesty to both the Boers and the Boer leaders except where treachery is clearly proved. Cape rebels only are to be punished by disfranchisement. Loans are to be granted to the Boers for rebuilding and stocking their farms, and finally the Government will offer to establish some kind of civil government as soon as the commandos have surrendered. Its form will probably be that of a crown colony, but with the important concession which Sir Alfred Milner advises, namely, a council including Boers of position, like General Botha, General Lucas Meyer and Mr. Schalkburger."

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning in a studiously silent upon the subject of the peace negotiations that it leads to the conclusion that nothing has been accomplished of a sufficiently definite character to justify lending official support to the view that the war is over. Lord Kitchener's movements indicate a cessation of hostilities, although possibly, as no date is given, his captures were made previous to the granting of an armistice. Lord Kitchener's dispatch, which is dated at Pretoria last evening, reports as follows:

"De Wet has reached Senekal on his northward progress. French, in addition to his previous successes, reports 46 Boers killed or wounded, 146 taken prisoners and surrendered, with 200 rifles, 3,700 rounds of ammunition, 2,400 horses, 2,500 cattle and 400 wagons and carts, besides mules and trek oxen.

"Methuen has arrived at Warrenton from Klerksdorp, bringing in prisoners and cattle.

"The weather is wet, delaying the movements of the columns."

A dispatch from Cape Town reports that Schepers and Miland commandos have turned southward and are now within forty miles of Willowmore, and that the British are following them.

## BRITISH PUSH THE RUSSIANS

### Serious Friction at Tien-tsin Between the Two Forces.

LONDON, March 13, 4:30 a. m.—Friction has arisen at Tien-tsin between the British and the Russians over a piece of land alleged to belong to the railway company, and to have been in possession of the company for some years. According to dispatches from Tien-tsin, the Russians assert that this land is part of their new concessions, and therefore Russian property.

Mr. Kinder, manager of the railway, began to make a siding, but was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Colonel Macdonald, who referred the matter to General Barrow, British chief of staff in Peking, who replied: "Carry on the siding with armed force if necessary." Guards were put on the line by the British and the work continued.

General Wogack, the Russian commander, protested and said the thing would not have been done if the Russians had had as many troops as the British, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy.

Colonel Macdonald again communicated with General Barrow, who replied: "Continue the siding."

General Wogack appealed to the Russian Minister at Peking, M. de Giers.

Count von Waldersee has informed General Chaffee that the troops under his command will be disposed of as follows during the summer months: England will have 1,000 men at the summer palace, a small detachment in Huntington, and 2,500 men near Chienchow, on the Peking-Germany rail road. The Peking-Germany rail road troops in Peking to a village northwest of the summer palace, in the mountains west of the city. Italy will draw the troops from that part of the summer palace which some of her forces now occupy. Japan and Austria will leave their troops in Peking. Count von Waldersee says that as by such locations of troops any and all troubles can be avoided, he sees no cause for interference.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bismarck, in a speech in the Reichstag today admitted that differences of opinion had arisen between the powers in regard to Chinese affairs, but he hoped they would be overcome.

### Carnegie's Great Gift.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "Intimate friends of Andrew Carnegie say that it is the intention of the steel master to give at least \$25,000,000 for the erection of buildings and for the endowment of the proposed technical school of Pittsburgh. It is also declared by those who have talked with Mr. Carnegie that he intends to make his school the finest of its kind in the world, and that it will tend as much as possible to Pittsburgh on the theoretical side of iron and steel making as his famous works have done in actual practice."

## THERESA THERE.

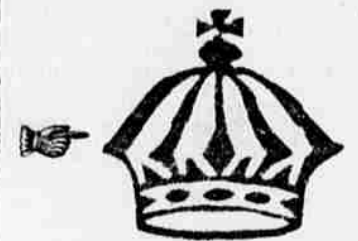
### She Wore a Crown At Inaugural Ball.

### STUNNING GARB OF THE PRINCESS

### Bob Will Soon Return Here But Theresa Will Stay to Enjoy Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Hawaiians were somewhat in evidence at the inauguration, both at the ceremonies at the capitol and at the ball. Delegate Robert W. Wilcox was a member of the reception committee and William Haywood was one of the floor committee. Mrs. Wilcox was one of the first visitors who was seated on the stand reserved for the presidential party. For the afternoon ceremony she wore a gown of purple brocade satin, the figures being crescent-shaped leaves in

### THERESA'S CROWN.



Did Pain Pay for This Also?

white and lighted shades. There was a bounce of purple ribbon, with rosettes of the same. The gown was made princess style.

At the ball Mrs. Wilcox wore an elaborate costume of turquoise blue brocade satin, the figures corded. The trimming was of jet, there being a hertha of jet caught up at the left shoulder with a knot of blue chenille with jet drops. The skirt was trimmed with entire dour of jet with rosettes of blue chenille. The gown was décolleté and entrain. For ornaments Mrs. Wilcox wore diamonds, the principal pieces being a crown set with brilliants. Mr. Wilcox was stationed at the door and in company with Senator Lodge assisted in the escorting of the President and Mrs. McKinley to their box. Mrs. McKinley had a seizure there and could not take part in the usual procession about the dancing platform, but was able to view the scene from the box. The President recognized the Hawaiians and saluted them, receiving them later in the evening.

Miss Kathleen Cartwright, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, was present during the first hours of the ball. Miss Cartwright was very simply but elegantly gowned and attracted much attention. Her gown was of light blue chiffon, trimmed with lace. The severe simplicity of the design was relieved by the folds of the exquisite laces and the combination of blue and white accentuated by the blue flowers which she wore.

Among Hawaiian visitors during the inauguration were C. H. W. Norton and his father, Mr. Norton returned to New York immediately after the inauguration.

Delegate Wilcox, who now lives in his own house in R street, in all probability will return to Hawaii, but if he does he will leave his family here. The family will stay most of the summer in town, with a trip to Buffalo in prospect and perhaps a stay at the seashore during the heated term. Delegate Wilcox is very well pleased with his accomplishments and says that he hopes to have some material legislation during the next term. Mrs. Wilcox has become pretty well acquainted now and says she is growing to like the city and its social life very well. Mr. Wilcox has everything ready for the trip.

One of the heavy individual losers by the fire here on the morning of inauguration day, which destroyed the largest storage warehouse in the city, was Attorney William Haywood. Mr. Haywood had stored in the warehouse all the new furniture and curios which he and Mrs. Haywood had collected during their two trips to the Orient. These things had been sent on here and should have been out of the warehouse but for the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Haywood are living with her father, Judge Jeremiah Wilson. This fact made it necessary for them to store their goods until they had their own house and the entire outfitting went up in smoke, the loss approximating \$50,000.

### FAILURE OF COINAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The failure of the coinage bill to become law has aroused some feeling at the Treasury Department, for there is some fear that one unacquainted with the feeling here will refuse to take the Hawaiian coin at its face value. This

(Continued from Page 3)